

may be compressed, as at 41, such that a tab or edge 42 may be nailed or stapled to the stud 30, as seen in Fig. 3.

With reference now to Fig. 4, it will be seen that a facing material 50 may be made at a given location, as by passing along a conveyor comprised of rollers 51, 52, rotating in the clockwise direction shown by the arrows 53,54, wherein a perforating roller 55, having a plurality of radially directed spikes 56, spaced apart around the circumference of the roller 55, and spaced longitudinally along the roller (not shown), to yield a grid of perforations similar to that of Fig. 1 or Fig. 2, or in any other manner, such that facing material delivered from the site of facing material formation will already have the perforations therein. The facing material is then delivered to a site of blanket formation as schematically represented by the arrow 57.

At the center of the illustration of Fig. 4, there is schematically shown a site of adhesive application, wherein an adhesive is provided from a trough or the like 58, to be applied via a rotating brush 60 or the like, to a surface 61 of the facing material 50, to yield an adhesive layer 62 thereon. Then, the adhesive-applied facing layer 50 is delivered in the general direction for example of the arrow 63, to a location where the fibrous layer 64 is applied to the adhesive 62, whereby the facing layer 50 and the fibrous layer 64 are united together, upon setting of the adhesive layer 62.

As an alternative, the adhesive 62 can be applied by pre-coating the facing layer 60, rather than applying the adhesive at the site of application of the fiberglass layer to the facing layer.

It will thus be seen that a blanket formed in accordance with the process of Fig. 4 can be cut along the lines of a grid such as one of the grids illustrated in either of Figs. 1 and 2, for installation of a cut blanket 40 between studs 30, 32, that are spaced apart non-standard amounts.

In accordance with this invention, it will be seen that no separate inking or printing step is required. The perforations allow the bleeding of adhesive to be visible from the opposite surface of the facing layer than that to which the adhesive is applied.

The roller or other means 55 that applies the perforations to the facing layer may make the perforations of a size that is best described as microporations.

It has been reported that, in the manufacture of building structures, as many as 43% of the spacings between the vertically spaced-apart studs 30, 32, are of non-standard dimension. Accordingly, the present invention allows for adaptation of the blankets of fibrous building insulation material to such non-standard situations. It will also be apparent that the present invention is applicable to blankets of insulation of standard widths from side-to-side, other than 15 inches in width. For example, blankets of 24

inches in width, or of any other dimension lend themselves toward use of the present invention to provide cutting grids.